

# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1874

Carl Schurz, in his recent speech at St. Louis, took occasion to denounce Packard, the U. S. Marshal of Louisiana, as a man too grossly partisan to hold the power which he is clothed in directing the movements of Federal troops in the State, and urged that the President should remove him. Packard's reply was to procure from Gen. Emory a certificate that neither he nor any one else could possibly control the troops to such an end. In a speech at Macon, Missouri, last night, Mr. Schurz took up again, his complaint concerning Packard, and illustrated from past events how the Marshal could do again, as he had done before—direct the use of the military power without the "honest soldiers" knowing for what they were being employed.

Bishop Cummins delivered in the New York avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, last night, an address on "The necessity of a reform in the Episcopal Church," in which he says "That the reformation in the Church of England never was completed, never was perfected, never truly finished. It was a work nobly begun—begun by men of whom the world was not worthy; begun by men who belonged to the noble army of martyrs dignified by the great names in England's roll of Christian saints and scholars and divines, but never completed; and at the end of three hundred years it stands tonight like some great building whose its builders have half constructed, but stands still incomplete."

The attorney General of the United States decides that under the act providing for a redistribution of the currency, the Comptroller must rely upon requisitions upon States having an excess of circulating notes to make up the deficiencies to States having less than their proportion of currency, and that the circulation to be issued to the deficient States as application is made, and to supply the demand so issued requisitions are then to be made upon the States having an excess.

The New York papers note as a singular fact that no notice of issue was filed on Saturday in the case of Tilton vs. Beecher. Saturday was the last day on which such a notice could be filed, if it was desired to prepare the case for trial at the October term. The reason given for the failure is that the witnesses desired by Tilton could not be assembled in time, but the belief is that there is no intention to bring the case to trial at any time.

Claypole, the Baltimore mail robber, was before the United States District Court in that city yesterday for trial. His counsel withdrew the plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty making at the same time an appeal to the mercy of the Court, because of Claypole's previous good character, his shattered physical condition, and the poverty and helplessness of his family. Judge Giles sentenced him to five years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

The review of the European crops by the Mark Lane Express gives no indication that there will be any increased demand upon this country for breadstuffs. Prices in France have decreased, probably under the influence of a large yield, but elsewhere they remain firm, with the exception of in the Odessa market. The wheat from Russia and the Danubian country is remarkably fine this year, and is held at high figures.

R. D. Beckley, colored, of this place has been making a speech at King George C. H., to the colored people. He denounced Mr. Wm. Hays, of Spotsylvania county, as "a nasty, stinking, carpet-bagger." Hays is a farmer, and owns the farm he lives upon, but is opposed to Mr. Senor for Congress. Beckley went further, and said: "If these Yankee disturbing devils will keep their hands off, we will build up a glorious State."

The banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, which temporarily stopped payment about one year ago, and then arranged with its depositors for payment of all claims at designated periods in the future, the last extending to July 1, 1875, now gives notice that it is prepared to anticipate the remainder of its extended notes, and invites all holders to present them for payment without delay.

The Washington Star says: "General gratification will be felt in this community over the redemption of Mr. Joseph H. Bradley to the Washington bar, both on account of his qualities as a man and his abilities in his profession. The bench as well as the bar yesterday expressed its appreciation of these qualities and abilities by the heartiness of its welcome to Mr. Bradley."

A couple of ex-Governors of Pennsylvania are traveling in the West, making speeches at the State fairs in the interest of the Philadelphia Centennial. One of the gentlemen, at the Indiana State fair, boldly announced that the Queen of England would be invited, and, speaking for himself, he would be glad to see her. Good for Pennsylvania!

The following States—nineteen in number—are to choose United States senators this winter viz: Vermont, Maine, Indiana, Nebraska, West Virginia, Louisiana, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

A European letter-writer has seen the Sultan of Turkey, and, as is generally the case, is disappointed. "He is not at all kingly, being short, rather thick set, though not fat man, with nothing decided about him."

The autumnal weather is upon us in earnest. The Signal Service dispatches report rain at many points between the Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, while the temperature in the seacoast cities averaged less than 65 degrees. Storm and rain are predicted for this neighborhood to-day.

In his prospectus announcing the revival of the Knoxville Whig, Brownlow intimates that he shall support President Grant for a third term, and adds: "I shall war unceasingly upon the infamous civil rights bill now before Congress, or any other like odious sectional, class legislation."

The Fredericksburg News says: "We understand that there was to have been a Radical pow-wow at Stafford Court House on Saturday, but owing to the non-arrival of R. D. Beckley, (who seems to run the Radical machine in this State), the thing collapsed."

A very disastrous storm seems to have prevailed yesterday on the Georgia and South Carolina coast. The particulars received are meagre, but it is said that considerable damage was done to property, and that a portion of the Battery in Charleston was washed away.

Some of the newspapers are crediting the note written by W. E. Chandler, a lawyer of Washington to Kellogg, concerning allowing fees, to Senator Chandler, of Michigan. They are different persons.

Rev. Melvin Boyd has accepted a call by the vestries of St. Paul and Lamb's Creek Churches and will commence his pastoral duties on the first Sunday in October, at St. Paul's, and on the second Sunday at Lamb's Creek Church.

A meeting of the Conservative Committee of Stafford county will be held at Stafford C. H., on October Court day. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has accepted an invitation to address his fellow citizens at Stafford Store on the 3d of October.

Several hundred clerks in the bureau at Washington will be granted leave of absence this week, in order to enable them to go to their respective homes, for the purpose of voting at the October elections.

Utah has five narrow-gauge railroads, four of which are in operation, and the fifth will be open on the first of November. Salt Lake is now the greatest narrow-gauge railroad centre on the continent.

The settlement of United States and Mexican claims has been delayed by various causes. About four hundred cases remain to be decided and it is understood that the whole business will be completed before the end of the year.

At the primary election, held in Richmond, yesterday, for a State Senator to succeed Col. Connally, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson received a plurality of the votes cast.

The absentees from the cities, who have been away from their homes during the summer, have expended, according to an estimate prepared, at least ninety millions of dollars.

There were twenty-two candidates for the office of Superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Staunton.

A typhoon wrecked nine vessels at Hong Kong yesterday, and is reported to have killed one thousand persons.

**Capture of Counterfeiting Material.**—WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. Benson, acting chief of the revenue service of the Treasury department, to-day, received a dispatch from Louisville, Ky., announcing the capture of two boxes of plates and counterfeiting material. The plates were of fifty cent denomination notes, and there was a large amount of finished and unfinished notes of that denomination. Also counterfeit twenty dollar notes and fifty cent silver pieces. About the beginning of the present month a communication was received from Governor Jacob, of West Virginia, complaining that the State was flooded with counterfeit money, and asking that some measures be taken to arrest the evil and punish the offenders. The chief of the secret service at once dispatched a trusty man to work the case up. The gang was evidently apprised of what was going on, and the secret service man, however, was on the alert, and a few days ago reported the shipment of two boxes from Bristol, West Virginia, to Louisville, Ky. The chief here telegraphed to the express office in the latter city to hold the boxes for charges. This gave the officer an opportunity to reach that point, and an examination of the contents of the boxes verified his suspicions. Before the boxes were shipped from Bristol four persons implicated were captured, and are now lodged in jail to await a trial. The names of the persons are withheld, as the chief says it would raise a smell of wool.

**EDUCATING COOKS FOR THE NORTH.**—It seems to be the mission of our Virginia housewives to educate cooks and chambermaids for the North. In old times a year was about the shortest term of engagement with a "help," but now a days, a month appears to be a long term. Applicants for places come in who "know most everything," but practically nothing, except how to work in a field, and after a very short training strike for higher wages, or as is usually the case incontinentally depart! They remind us of the lady who sent her "help" to the noted Professor Blot—a cook of wide world celebrity—who opened a school in which he imparted the mysteries and art of cooking by rule. At the end of the school term, and when her cook had been well instructed, the bill for which was paid by the lady herself, she was rather surprised to learn that her educated cook was looking "for pastures new"—another situation. "Why Bridget you are not going to leave me; if you had not intended to remain with us, I should not have sent you to learn cooking." "And indeed mum you don't expect me to cook in the new way on the old wages." That's about the way, only a little more so, our Virginia housewives find it these days of progress.—Fredericksburg Herald.

**KELOGG'S EXCUSE.**—Kellogg, in reply to the charge made that he had been furnishing money, to procure legislation in Congress, to certain attorneys and members of Congress, says that in December, 1872, an application was made to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of prohibition in the case of Kellogg against McEnery and others. The object was to prevent further proceedings in the case then pending in the Circuit Court of the State; that he wrote at this time to Caleb Cushing, B. F. Butler, and Matthew Carpenter, retaining them as legal advisers in the case, which was afterwards fully argued and decided, the writ of prohibition being refused. Subsequently again wrote to the gentlemen named, asking them for a statement of the amount to which he was indebted to them for the services they had rendered. In reply he received the letters captured when the State House was taken.—Wash. Chron.

Hopes are entertained that the yellow fever at Pensacola will soon abate.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

The Indians are harassing Captain Layman's force, which is escorting a supply train to Gen. Miles' expedition in the Indian Territory. In two days he had made but twelve miles progress, fighting his way along with sixty men against several hundred Indians. Lieut. Lewis had been severely wounded by an arrow, and was hardly possible that he could survive. Reinforcements have been sent to Captain Layman, and it is supposed that with their aid he will be able to cut his way through to General Miles.

The Austrian Government will dispatch another expedition to the Arctic regions next year to ascertain whether the land discovered by the expedition just returned, and named by it Franz Joseph's Land, is a portion of the continent or an island. The expedition will be divided, one-half going by way of Siberia and the other by Greenland.

Mr. Bergh and some of his men, backed by twenty six Brooklyn police, were at Deerfoot Park yesterday with warrants for the arrest of Payne and Bogardus, the pigeon shooters, and waited for some hours, but the marksmen failed to put in an appearance.

Peter Callan, a dealer in charcoal, living in East Baltimore, committed suicide last night by swallowing at one time the contents of a bottle of chloroform and acetone which had been prescribed for him. He lived less than an hour; though great efforts were made to save him.

The reward of \$20,000 in the Ross case is still in force, and Pinkerton announces that the same will be relinquished by him and his force to parties who shall give information which shall lead to the recovery of the car and the capture of the abductors.

A Queenstown telegram says that among the passengers by the steamer Russia, which sailed on Sunday for New York, was Miss Neilson, the actress, who returns to America to fill a professional engagement for the season.

Yesterday, in the Circuit Court for Howard county, Md., at Ellicott city, in the case of William A. Boyd against the Third National Bank of Baltimore, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$29,177.

It is reported that extensive frauds have been discovered in the San Francisco tax office. Yesterday morning the Mayor took possession of the Assessor's office, excluding him and his clerks.

Cracksmen have lately been making a raid upon hardware stores in Philadelphia. Three have been broken into within a week. One thief was captured on Sunday night with plunder upon him.

There were 138 deaths in Baltimore for the week ending yesterday morning, being an increase of 6 from last week.

The Twenty-third Infantry, recently arrived at Omaha from Arizona, is now under orders to go to New Orleans.

The Post says that the Brooklyn Grand Jury has found an indictment against Moulton in the case of Miss E. D. Proctor.

**HORRIBLE GRAVEYARD.**—A correspondent writing from Bombay says:

"You have all heard of the Parsees. They are the Jews of Bombay. They are a race that was excluded from Persia, as the Jews have been from many countries. They have very peculiar notions of life, but their cemetery is more peculiar still. It is different from all others. We made a visit to their cemetery, and knowing that time no one was admitted. It is a large tract, on the best part of Malabar Hill. It is very valuable now, but it was purchased many years ago. We made application at the gate for admission and were refused. We appealed to a young Parsee who happened to be passing. He was dressed in silk, and very gentlemanly in his appearance. He said that no Europeans were admitted. We told him we were not Europeans, but Americans. He said he would be very happy to oblige Americans, but could not, but did consent that we should go up the road, outside the inner wall, and have a view of the city and bay. The sentinel took us along the winding road, and a rupee given to him acted like a charm. It opened all the gates and passed the police. There were no Parsees in sight to stand in our way, and we entered the prohibited enclosure. The grounds are surrounded by a wall twenty feet high, and have been used for a great number of years by this strange people. There are three round towers about fifty feet in diameter, and fifty to sixty feet high. These towers, which are in the center of the cemetery, are called the 'Towers of Silence.' We saw hundreds of figures sitting on these towers, and the sentinel told us that they would take all the flesh from the bones of a corpse in an hour. We asked why these towers? The sentinel, pointing to one, said, 'Parsees with plenty of money put theirs on another, Parsee with little money put theirs on the other, Parsee with no money put theirs on the ground. The sentinel said when a corpse is placed on the grate, the strife and noise of the vultures is frightful, and could be heard for a long distance. We saw those 'Towers of Silence,' and do not care ever to be any nearer."

**EXIT FROM BUILDINGS.**—The officers appointed to inquire into the means of egress of buildings to which large bodies of people resort should be required to do something more, in collecting facts for their conclusions, than merely walk into the edifices when unoccupied, and measure the width of their passages, and take some liquid refreshments with their own or lesser, and then complacently make their reports. They should visit those resorts when the audiences or congregations are engaged in enjoying the entertainments for which they assemble, and when the passages are filled with temporary seats, and blocked up so as to prevent the possibility of single persons entering or leaving without literally fighting their way through the living obstructions which choke up the aisles and passages. And it should be their duty, moreover to make the most accurate observations of the facilities for exit which are presented when audiences depart in a body, and deduce from the length of time required to vacate the interior when the assemblage is free from any disturbing influences, the probable period that would be spent by the same mass of people when alarmed and distracted by a panic, and trampling each other under foot, and rendering even the most spacious entrance impassable by their undisciplined endeavors to escape. We have not had any example in this city, within the remembrance of the oldest resident, of a place of public resort having been on fire while an audience was collected in its interior, but such an occurrence might happen at any moment; and the loss of life, in such an event, which in some public places would be appalling, would at once be charged to the laxity with which the functionaries appointed to insure the public easy and expeditious exit from places of popular assemblage had performed their official functions.—N. Y. Daily News.

**RAILROAD SHOPS.**—There is talk of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, and the Virginia Midland Railroad Company's establishing machine shops at Charlottesville. This will double the population of Charlottesville in a few years it carried out. Martinsburg on the B. & O. Railroad was, a few years ago, a town of a couple thousand inhabitants. But the establishment of Railroad shops there has run the population up to some six or seven thousand.

## Taxation, &c.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
**LEESBURG, VA., Sept. 26.**—We complain of our rate of taxation in Virginia, and fly away to the Northwest or to Texas. It may be that it were better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of. By way of reconciling ourselves to our fate, I will merely remark that the appeal for aid by Bishop Vail, of Kansas, on account of the grass hopper plague should remind us that we are not scourged as they have been this summer, and now the same plague is announced for Texas; they having appeared in Decatur county, and millions have entered the Eastern portion of Hill county.

I have had occasion to use some tax receipts from Iowa and Ohio, and I have the statement from Texas for this year in Grayson county. Our taxes in Leesburg township are for all purposes 22 1/2 cents per \$100. Here is Texas: State 50, county proper 25, county debt 25, Court House, new, 35, pauper 10, road and bridge 5, total \$150 per \$100, and add for schools 25, making \$175 per \$100 for this year, and taking off court house, 35 cts., we have the regular tax \$140 per \$100. As a present total it is more than double our tax; and in its best aspect it is nearly 50 cents in \$100 more than ours.

In Crawford county, Iowa, a quarter section, 160 acres, valued at \$768, was taxed, State 20, county 40, school 10, bridge 30, road 50, incidentals 10, teacher's fund 30, school house 60, total \$250 per \$100, making \$190 per \$100, in 1871 they were taxed \$220; in 1869 they were taxed \$230.

I am directed by your delegates the following from a circular of Melleny & Bro., of Des Moines, Iowa:

"No. B. Taxes are due November 1, delinquent February 1, sale for taxes October 1, following. Penalty for non-payment after delinquent, one per cent. per month for first three months, two per cent. per month for next three months, and four per cent. per month thereafter."

"For twenty-five cents we will send a small County Map, showing roads, streams, railroad stations, timber, school houses, mills, &c."

I like the county map feature. I believe it would pay here.

The Ohio taxes for 1869, my latest information, were \$1.12; they are due on December 20, and June 20, half and half. If not paid according to this schedule, the whole is due at once, and the treasurer sends out collectors (deputies) who collect immediately and add ten per cent. for their compensation.

Again I say let us Virginians be content with our known evils rather than fly to the uttermost parts of the West to get relief by starving on what the grass hoppers leave, and perhaps feel the excitement occasioned by the performance of that ceremony called scalping or more forcibly "scalping."

I cannot help saying Virginia is the place for Virginians and for a great many people besides.

**THE MERCHANTS' LICENSE-TAX.**—The counsel engaged in the case of the Commonwealth against Moore & Goodsons have finished their argument, and submitted the case to Judge Guignon upon a motion to instruct the jury that if they believed from the evidence that the defendants were merchants, doing a general merchandise business, buying and selling merchandise for profit, and having a definite capital employed in their business (the amount of which was proved), they must find for the defendants. In support of this motion counsel for defence argued as follows:

First, That but for the Constitution, the Legislature would have an unrestrained power of taxation; the Constitution in its very nature was for the restraint of Legislative power for the protection of the citizens, and therefore when the Constitution is to be construed in reference to a power claimed for the Legislature, its restriction character should not be overlooked, and the leaning of the court where ambiguous language appears should be for the citizen, especially when a charge was sought to be fastened upon the citizen by the Legislature under the pretense of a Constitutional warrant.

Second, That under the Constitution of 1852 and the Alexandria Constitution the Legislature was expressly restrained from imposing a license tax upon merchants and at the same time assessing their capital; that it might resort to either mode, but not to both; that the Convention of 1852 intended to deprive the Legislature of this discretion, to take away the power of levying license taxes upon merchants, and to require the assessment of their capital and merchandise in lieu of the license tax. In support of this view they relied upon the proceedings of the Convention as well as upon the language of the Constitution itself, contending that section 1, article 10, required all taxation to be equal, uniform, and ad valorem, except in certain excepted cases, and that the general merchant's business was not embraced in any of the exceptions which were expressly made, and that so far from being included they were excluded by implication.

The counsel for the Commonwealth, however, contend that no matter what was the intention of the framers of the Constitution the effect of the constitutional provision is to leave it in the discretion of the Legislature to impose upon what business it may please a license tax; that if the intention was, as is contended by the defence, the Convention failed to express that intention by apt words in the Constitution; that the only guide to the Legislature to the intention of the framers of the Constitution is the language used, and that business not reached by the license tax which cannot be reached by the ad valorem system, and that the Legislature is to judge what business cannot be so reached.

Judge Guignon will decide the case Thursday.—Richmond Dispatch.

**THE DANGER OF WET COAL.**—People who prefer wetting the winter's store of coal to lay the dust on putting it in their cellars, do not perhaps, generally know that they are laying out for themselves a store of sore-throats and other evils consequent upon the practice. Even the fire-damp which escapes from the coal seams arises from the slow decomposition of coal at temperatures of but little above that of the atmosphere, but under augmented pressure. By wetting a mass of freshly-broken coal, and putting it into a warm cellar, the mass is heated to such a degree that carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen are given off for a long period of time, and pervade the whole house. The liability of wet coal to mischievous results, under such circumstances, may be appreciated from the fact that there are several instances on record of the spontaneous combustion of wet coal when stored in the bunkers or holds of vessels. And from this cause, doubtless, many missing coal vessels have perished.—Sanitarian.

**THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.**—A meeting of the Baltimore holders of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad seven per cent. second mortgage bonds held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Brown, Lancaster & Co., No. 6 Rialto Building, on Second street. On account of the attendance not being large, no definite action was taken. The general impression was that the Company's proposition to mortgage bonds to fund the seven per cent. mortgage bonds into income bonds was the best that could be done under the circumstances, and it is expected that the matter will be arranged privately in a few days.—Balt. Gazette.

In Paris the dealers in refreshments have had a congress to agree on the important report of reducing from six to five the number of pieces of sugar served with a cup of coffee. Formerly they served six pieces with each cup; the customer put three pieces in his coffee, two in his pocket, and left one on his saucer out of respect for public opinion. Now that only five are served he puts three in the coffee, still leaves one out of a sense of public decency—and therefore only puts one in his pocket.

## A SPECTRE CARPENTER RUNNING HIS SAW.

The Richmond Enquirer says:

"About two and a half miles below the city, on the Osborne turnpike, he situated the 'Ghosts' moth estate. The house, an old-fashioned framed building, two stories high, is upon an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the river, and until within the last few days has borne a splendid reputation. It was formerly the Tatum residence, and in times gone by was the scene of many a hospitable gathering. Recently it became the residence of J. W. Southard, collector of Virginia township, and a gentleman of good standing, with whom all went smoothly and quietly until Wednesday night. On that night, however, commenced manifestations upon the premises which are beyond the ken of any man, and which, to say the least, are passing strange. Early in the night Mr. Southard, who sleeps upon the ground floor, was awakened by the noise of what appeared to be the drawing of lines on the under side of the floor of his chamber with some blunt instrument. This was followed by sawing and blows of a hammer and other noises similar to those made in using various carpenter's tools. Mr. S. immediately set to work to investigate the matter, but without arriving at any satisfactory conclusions. Thursday night, he failing to find anything, procured an effort was made to trace them to some natural cause, but without avail. As soon as Mr. S. would put his feet upon the floor they would move, and though he watched quietly outside of the building some time, nothing was heard. As soon as he retired, however, he was again awakened, and he was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. Friday night, the occasion of the third manifestation, Mr. S. spent nearly the whole night in trying to solve the mystery. First he took up the floor of his chamber, but failing to find anything, procured his dole barrel, shot up a knive and light, and with the knife between his teeth, crawled under the building as far as he could go, and calculating his points, fired both barrels in the direction the noise appeared. This was followed by a loud report, and he was kept up all night. Mr. S. is an ex-Confederate soldier, and a man who is afraid of nothing, and not the person to make a statement of this character unless it were true. He says that the noise was as distinct as if there was a carpenter at work in his room. His wife, of course, is very much frightened, and will leave the house in a day or two on a visit down the country, when Mr. S. offers to take any one to his place who doubts his experience with the ghost. He says he is determined to get at the bottom of the matter if possible. A strange fact in this connection is that there are two very vicious dogs on the premises who sleep under the house, but appear not to hear the noises, as they take no notice of them."

**PARDONABLE SOLICITUDE OF A MOTHER.**—A correspondent relates the following, told him about the early home of Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania:

At the time I visited the place the father of the family was dead, and none of the children were at home except a daughter, who was married to a Mr. Mitchell, who worked the farm. It was a cold, raw day when I came, and the old lady was sitting before a big fire reading a newspaper. She was rather heavy, and there was something motherly about her.

"Well, Mr. Puddler," said she, "have you heard the election returns?"

I told her I had heard nothing but the returns from a few neighboring townships and counties; you know railroads and telegraphs were not so numerous then as now.

"I assure you, sir," said she, "I feel a little uneasy about our Bill and our John. Bill is running for Governor of this State, and John is running for Governor of California."

I tell you the scene was worthy of a picture—the good old lady reading her paper by the fire in her humble log cabin, and her two sons running for Governors of two of the richest States in the Union; and both were elected.

**IMPORTANT REPORT.**—The Richmond Dispatch says:

"We have seen a letter from London which contains the item of news that the Valley Railroad has purchased the franchises of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, by which the Valley company acquires the right to extend their road to the Tennessee line. The charter of the Shenandoah road grants the right to construct a railroad from the town of Harper's Ferry, in the county of Jefferson, to some other point on the Potomac river than the counties of Warren, Page, Rockingham and Augusta, to a point on the southern boundary of the State of Virginia, between Bristol Goodson and the western line of the State of Virginia, said point to be selected by the said company." This statement is from a very good authority, and its correctness is rendered the more probable as Mr. John W. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is now in England."

**"TAGS" ON SAMPLES SENT BY MAIL.**—The postmaster of Philadelphia has received from the department a letter containing an interpretation of the law relating to the sending of samples of merchandise at low rates of postage when said samples are marked by tags. It is held by the department that the "tags" referred to may be marked with such letters or figures in ink or in pencil as will enable the sender to describe them or refer to them distinctly in the letter to be sent by mail. But the prices of the goods are not to be marked on the samples, nor anything else that will give additional information, because such additions subject the whole package to letter postage.

Fancy shoes, it is said, are going out of fashion. The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: "The demand is for plain, substantial shoes, such as are made for, and will do good service. There is no money to pay for fancy stitching and embroidery, but utility is the aim—the most wear for the outlay."

Honolulu newspapers are urging speedy action in the matter of reciprocity with the United States.

## COMMERCIAL.

**ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Sept. 29.**—Offerings of Grain on "Change to-day were very light, and the market is without change. Sales of Wheat at 105, 110, 115, 118 and 119 for ordinary to good, and 125 for prime red; offerings of 604 bushels. Corn is quiet and steady; offerings of 420 bushels, with sales of yellow at 94 and 95. Small sales of Oats at 60, being an advance of 2c on yesterday's qualities.

**PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 29.**  
Sun rose.....5 54 Moon rises.....8 9  
Sun sets.....5 46 High water.....00 00

**ARRIVED.**  
Schr Grace Davis, Georgetown, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.  
Schr Rock, Baltimore, to W A Smoot.  
Schr Bee, Norfolk, to J P Agnew.

**PASSED UP.**  
Schr Jesse Roseind, for Georgetown.

**SAILED.**  
Steamship New York, Philadelphia, by F A Reed.  
Steamer Columbus, Baltimore, by B Wheat.  
Steamer Pilot Boy, Curriamora, by F A Reed.  
Schr James Lewis, Kinsale, by Smoot & Perry.  
Schr Bee, Norfolk, by Smoot & Perry.

**MEMORANDA.**  
Schr T D Harrison and Wm Mason, hence, at New York 29th.  
Schr M Harlow, Elias Moore and A H Burbit, hence, at New York 27th.

Schr J H Lockwood, hence, at New York 29th. But three vessels are reported as in the river bound up—all light.

**A PRIME LOT OF SUGAR-CURED HAMS** in store and for sale by  
W. F. BROOKES,  
147 King street.

**BLACK GOODS SPECIALTY.**—Wholesale just received and offer for sale a choice line of Black Goods at popular prices.  
D. F. BRASHEAR,  
109 King st, Alexandria, V

**FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.**—A very full stock just received by  
D. F. WITMER & CO.,  
147 King street.

## WANTED.

WANTED—An active and energetic MAN CANVA-SER for a first-class Life Insurance Co. Address P. O. box 189, sep 12

WANTED—1,000 MOLASSES BARRELS  
CHAS. S. TAYLOR, Jr.,  
my 12 6 Prince street.

1000 EMPTY COAL OIL BARRELS  
wanted by  
C. S. TAYLOR, Jr.,  
6 Prince street.

WANTED—GOOD BROOM CORN.  
C. S. TAYLOR, Jr.,  
6 Prince street.

## MUSICAL.

**MUSICAL.**—Mrs. MILBURN will commence the formation of classes in VOCAL MUSIC, for ADULTS, MISSES and BOYS, next week. For particulars apply at 89 South Pitt street. sep 26-e-24

**DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.**—We ask the attention of country merchants to our large stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Spices, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., all of which are put up in packages for the convenience of dealers, and which are offered at Baltimore prices. Call and examine before purchasing.  
HENRY COOK & CO.,  
sep 28 107 King street.

**FINE IMPORTED LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.**—We have on hand a stock of Old French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum and Scotch Whiskey; also a fine selection of Imported Wines. The above mentioned Liquors are of great value, and we would inform those who wish a pure article to try.  
GEO. McBURNEY & SON,  
sep 14 106 and 107 King street.

**CROQUET!**—Our "BELLE HAVEN" CROQUET, made to order, is of superior quality.  
Balls, Mallets, Stakes, Wickets, &c., made to order, any size, in any design, and painted in accordance with direction.  
CHAS. W. GREEN,  
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**JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:**  
Jamaica Ginger, Cinnamon Bark, White Mustard Seed, Porus Plasters, Compound Cathartic Pills, Head's Grand Duchois Cologne, Pomades of several kinds, Wolff's Schnapps, Nicholas' Blixir of Bark and Iron, Drakes Bitters, &c.  
sep 21 HENRY COOK & CO.

**FREDERICKSBURG WOOLEN GOODS.**  
SEPTEMBER SALES, 1874

These are the best goods made in the State, and we offer them at factory prices.  
J. E. BRASHEAR,  
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**IMPORTED BAY RUM.**—We desire to call the attention of the public, and of the ladies particularly, to our very superior GENUINE IMPORTED BAY RUM, which we offer at the low price of 60